Subscriptions by Mail Post-Patd. DAILY, per Month......so so DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Year ...... 8 On Postage to foreign countries added. THE SUS, New York City.

Pants-Elosque No. 19, near Grand Hotel, and

If our friends who favor us with manuscripts for tion with to have rejected articles returned, they must in all cases send stamps for that purpos

#### The Republican Ticket.

In a square fight between the Republican and Democratic organizations in the Greater New York the Republican ticket nominated last night should win.

The Republicans are united, stronger than ever in the conviction that right and reason are on their side, while the Democrats are divided. Despondency, shame, and trickery are struggling on the one hand to conceal or evade the Chicago platform, made by a higher power than Tammany, and Bryanism in its full madness, but with unquestionable sincerity, is fighting angrily for its reaffirmation.

On the actual merits of the case the Greater New York is more Republican to-day than it was when last year it voted for a Republican President by a majority of nearly 60,000. It is firmer in its belief in the St. Louis platform, and more eager to see it upheld.

Doubt of Gen. TRACY's election rests upon the presence in the field as a contesting candidate of Mr. SETH LOW, backed by the Citizens' Union. How much can Mr. Low, on the strength of his pretension to Republicanism and his consecration to himself, divert from the mass of voters other candidate who will be in the field. who would naturally support the Republican ticket? How much harm can Mr. Low's candidacy do! To what extent can the delusions of his canvass materialize into votes at the expense of the recognized party of law and order?

Probably little at most. Yet that little may be enough to put Tammany in office, or possibly the Democratic faction led by Mr. HENRY GEORGE

Mr. Low can answer the above questions by ceasing to be a candidate. If he insists that the mystery shall not be revealed before election day, the Republicans must fight it out as though not even this extra Mugwump burden shall be permitted to rob them of the victory they deserve.

### The Issue Clearly and Squarely Made.

The platform upon which the United Democracy nominated HENRY GEORGE for Mayor at the Lenox Lyccum, on Monday evening, has the great merit of courageous directness. That is both a merit morally and sound in political policy.

At all times such frank declaration is requisite, but at this time more especially it behooves all parties to define positively and with a clearness which is absolute their standing with reference to the issues raised by the Chicago platform, if they expect to | left no permanent mark, and who, in the command the attention and the respect of seven years he has been the President of a great body of citizens. Those issues are Columbia University, has loaded the richest still before the people, and they must continue to furnish the grounds on which every election. State or municipal, is contested until they are at last fought out in the great and general engagement of a national evade them will prove futile. They override all other questions in their momentous importance and render them petty and paltry in the eyes of the people and actually by comparative measurement.

Hence when a party like the United Deexact attitude toward the Chicago platparticular situation of the great municipality to be created here next January, it performs a public service. The more clearly and precisely these issues are presented the more certain we are to obtain an em- Greater New York. Every friend of good phatic popular judgment upon them, which will be valuable as a guide for the future. Such a presentation of them, moreover, enables their opponents to become the more familiar with the deformity of the doctrine and its revolutionary character, arousing them to the resistance which will ultimately crush it out as the dangerous and un-Democratic and un-American political

Now let us see what is the declaration of principles of this United Democracy. First, the Chicago platform is adopted and reaffirmed wholly and specifically. This gives to the party incontestible Democratic regularity, and so far as Tammany Hall departs from such unreserved and unequivocal reaffirmation it will sacrifice its regularity as a Democratic organization, and leave HENRY GEORGE the sole authentic Democratic candidate for Mayor in the field. Next, unalterable opposition to the Republican party is proclaimed, though unnecessarily, for the principles announced are of themselves sufficient proof enough of "The faction known as the National Democratic party " is also opposed, but that, too, is surplusage. The faction is not worth discussion, and a declaration against it gives no distinction to the United Democracy. It has no friends anywhere out-

side of its own beggarly ranks.

The United Democracy favors an income tax on incomes of \$5,000 and upward, though it has been pronounced unconstitutional and therefore impossible by the Supreme Court of the United States. It demands "the acquisition, ownership, and operation of all municipal street franchises," though the complete failure of the plan has only lately been demonstrated in the experience of the Philadelphia gas works. It demands "ample school accommodations," obviously requisite to carry out our free school system, for which great appropriations of public money have already been made, the insufficiency inferred being rather a consequence of their present territorial distributien than in the actual supply. Parks and playgrounds in the thickly inhabited districts of the town, and a liquor law which will not restrict the people from spending their "holidays and holy days as they see fit," are demanded. The Raines law is not opposed specifically, and therein the declaration is politic, for its successful revenue-raising feature assures its popular-

Ity and its legislative permanence. These municipal propositions generally call for an enormous additional burden of expenditure by the city, which would make the provision of the socialistic innovations a costly luxury for the poor,

in increased rents and otherwise. The constitutional limit put upon the debt of the Greater New York would also tend to bar effectually municipal expenditures so enormous. Fallacious as it is as [a whole, the declaration closes with some really sound and timely doctrine regarding the vicious humbug of non-partisanship in municipal politics, a device invented by Mugwumps ambitious of sneaking into a political dictatorship of New York. It points out the indisputable truth that under our system of party government and the constitution of human nature, such a separation of municipal politics from State and national politics is impossible, and would be undesirable even if practicable. The public welfare demands that there shall be party responsibility, and "a perty incompetent to undertake the government of a city is unfit to be intrusted with the government of a State or nation," In making the Chicago platform, Bryanism, its central and distinguishing feature. this declaration of the United Democracy exhibits to the people the baneful conse quences logically proceeding from that revolutionary and communistic body of social and political doctrine. It shows very clearly whither Bryanism is tending and is a loud warning of danger ahead to every citizen who would preserve the framework of the existing social system and of civilization. It makes plain to

every intelligence the momentous issue which is to dominate the coming campaign and separate the people into two radically opposing forces, the Republican party and the party of Bryanism. That is to be the fight of next month-a fight for civilization under Republican

#### Benjamin F. Tracy.

leadership and a fight against civilization

by the congregated hordes of Bryanism.

In nominating Gen. BENJAMIN F. TRACY for Mayor of the Greater New York, the Republican Convention last night gave the people of all parties a candidate to vote for who stands head and shoulders above any

It is not too much to say that Gen. TRACY is the preëminently fit man for the place. Among all the three million inhabitants of the great municipality which is to begin its career next January, no other so competent to start the new political machine in motion could be found, for of all others he joins the most thorough knowledge of the character and intention of the charter of the Greater New York with long and distinguished experience in important public administration, and with a strong and statesmanlike intellect specially trained by his career as a great lawyer.

The pretentious advocates of non-partisanship in municipal affairs are fond of asserting that the government of a great city is "purely a matter of business;" that a municipality is a public corporation merely, and that its officers should be selected on the same business principles which govern the choice of the administrators of a great private corporation, or because of inherent and demonstrated qualifications for the particular task.

That is their doctrine; but what was their practice? They proceeded to put up a candidate for Mayor who had exhibited a marked deficiency of practical judgment in his business career, whose administration of the Mayoralty of Brooklyn was mediocre and college in America with a debt of \$3,000, 000, though he found it unincumbered.

The Republicans, without making any such pretensions to non-partisanship, have nominated a man of ripe experience as an election. All attempts to smother them or administrator in the army, in the navy, and in civil affairs, and who has demonstrated peculiar abilities which afford assurance that purely as a matter of business he is preëminently the man for Mayor.

Which man would be chosen by a great private corporation in whose management mocracy of New York makes known its | many grave and complicated legal problems were involved-Seth Low of Columbia form, and deduces from its general princi- University or Gen. BENJAMIN F. TRACY. ples certain precise applications to the experienced and distinguished as an administrator and of a foremost place as a great lawyer!

Gen, TRACY, moreover, represents a momentous issue of vital importance to the government, no matter what may be his partisan affiliations or "non-partisanship," will have to vote for him.

## English Scaports.

One of the most striking features of English history is the change which has taken place in the relative importance of her seaports. Even during the present generation there have been some notable variations, certain ports showing signs of decadence and others advancing toward the front. London herself, although she keeps her place of primacy, scarcely displays the commercial preponderance which is exhibited by New York on this side of the Atlantic.

so-called Cinque ports, namely, Hastings, Dover, Sandwich, Romney, and Hythe, monopolized England's commerce, we may recall the fact that in 1205 London's trade only slightly exceeded that of Boston or of Southampton or of Lynn, which followed in the order named. At the date of the siege of Calais (1347) London, the greater part of whose trade was then transacted by the Hanseatic League, was surpassed in the number of ships and men contributed to the royal fleet by Yarmouth, Fowey, and Dartmouth, and was almost equalled by Bristol, Plymouth, Winchelsea, and Southampton. About three and a half centuries afterward, that is to say, in siderably larger share of the nation's powers confirmed this implication. tonnage than she does to-day, the figures for London being 84,882 and for all English ports 261,226 tons. At this came Newcastle, then Yarmouth and then Liverpool. A century later, namely on Sept. 30, 1800, the tonnage of London was 568,262, and that of all the ports of the United Kingdom 1,682,405 tons. Liverpool and Newcastle occupied the second and third place, each showing about 140,-000 tons, but Yarmouth and Bristol bad spectively. Southampton stood nineteenth on the list, and Glasgow barely obtained

tury only 1,096 tons. Now let us observe the changes which the last quarter of a century has witnessed. To this end let us compare the statistics dates London and Liverpool ranked first and second in respect of tonnage entered, the two ports being credited in 1893 with

mention with 10,052 tons, Cardiff, des-

tined to make so great a figure in our day,

could muster at the beginning of the cen-

years later; Hull remained stationary in the fourth place and Southampton in the sixth; Newcastle sank from the third to the fifth place. Glasgow, which in 1872 was the tenth port in point of magnitude, had become the seventh in 1893, and during the same period Middlesboro had jumped from the eighteenth to the eighth place. Hartlepool, on the other hand, dropped from the ninth place to the twenty-first. If we look at percentages of gain we find some still more surprising figures. Thus at Newport the percentage of gain during the period named was 382; at Fleetwood, 596, and at Kirkcaldy 847 per cent. Even London, in spite of the reports that trade is being driven away from the Thames, advanced at a greater rate than the average gain of the United Kingdom, so far as imports are concerned, and even with regard to exports kept pace with it. Her imports now constitute slightly more than a third and her exports rather less than a third of the whole.

The Loose Rein. The President was in momentary danger at Adams in Berkshire on Monday through a trifling accident which might have had serious consequences. A horse attached to the carriage in which Major McKINLEY was riding stumbled upon a cobblestone at a steep place in the road, and for an instant there were immeasurable possibilities of peril. The driver had been holding too loose a rein.

The general public interest in this little incident, and the universal expression of satisfaction at Major McKinley's escape from harm, show what a popular man be has become. It is manifest that the attitude of the people of the United States toward the President is sympathetic, and that his personal movements and political fortunes are followed with a friendly interest which not all of his predecessors have been so fortunate as to inspire.

But that is not the only sort of dange that can befall the President. For example, the other day at a steep place in the road a jurisconsult attached to the Cabinet stumbled and fell badly, not over a cobblestone but over section 22 of the Dingley act, to the great peril of President Mc-KINLEY'S Administration.

A stumbling Attorney-General is as dangerous in his way as a stumbling horse. It is quite as necessary to keep the lines taut over the one as over the other. The Hon. very sure-footed jurisconsult when driven with too loose a rein.

#### Maps That Fail to Teach.

has produced a map of the Gold Fields of Alaska which is an excellent example of what a map should not be. He is simply peddling misinformation when he sells his product, for it is grossly inaccurate; and as a specimen of cartography it would not pass muster in a grammar school examination. The wide red lines to show the overland routes to the Yukon are the most conspicuous feature; but woe to the man who attempts to illumine his reading with the aid of this map, for, unless he knows more than the map maker does, he will be greatly perplexed and misled. He will see the Chilkat route labelled in staring red letters White Pass, while the name Chilkat is imposingly paraded along the Chilkoot Pass and White Pass figures under the name of Chilkoot; and he will find other startling and novel effects, such as an array of mountain chains and cross ranges that make this map of Alaska look like a gridiron. Most of these ranges do not exist and are evidently introduced for artisti. effect, just as the old cartographers used to fill up their maps of Africa with elephants and lions.

It is a remarkable fact that there are some map makers in our country who seem never to have heard of the official surveys and map material which our Government is constantly making. The establishment which produced the map of Alaska here the Uncommissioned Commission. mentioned perhaps never heard of Chart T of the Coast and Geodetic Survey; and a must have been compiled without reference to the Geological Survey sheets depicting the Appalachians in that State. If some of our cartographers should study geography their maps would show a hopeful tendency toward improvement.

## The Scal Conference.

The temporary bitch in the arrangements. for the international seal conference at Washington can hardly have been a complete surprise.

When Mr. Foster went to London, some months ago, his primary purpose, of course, was to secure a modification of the rules for sealing under the Paris award. At first he met with little success in England, but continued on to St. Petersburg, and there obtained Russia's consent to take part in an international conference Without going back to the time when the on the subject, while Japan's was received later, after his return to Washington. And before Mr. FOSTER left London on his way home, Lord Salisbury agreed to send a representative to a meeting which should be held at Washington after the return of the experts who went to Behring Sea for

the purpose of comparing their reports. It is to be observed that Lord SALISBURY, in assenting to such a conference, expressly spoke of it as one between representatives of the United States, Great Britain and the Dominion of Canada. By not referring to Russia and Japan he implied that they were not to take part; and his express limitation of the purpose of the conference to a comparison of the results ob-1702, we find London controlling a con- tained by the representatives of those three

That he knew at the time that Mr. Fos-TER wanted Russia and Japan to join in is clear, since not only was our Envoy's date Bristol held the second place; next | visit to St. Petersburg a matter of common report in the newspapers, but, it appears, Mr. FOSTER communicated to him the success of that errand; and, further, the diplomatic correspondence contains a letter of Col. HAY notifying Lord SALISBURY of the expectation of our Government that Russia and Japan would take part, Still, Lord SALISBURY at no time expressed a willingfallen to the ninth and tenth places re- | ness to have Great Britain represented in such a general conference, and hence, we say, the recent report that she hesitated to be so represented presumably cannot have

come wholly as a surprise. Great Britain did not see her way clear to conference in which Russia and Japan might side with the United States and outvote her. It is true that no conclusion of such a conference would have a binding for 1872 with those for 1893. At both force for her, because it would be merely one for deliberation and discussion. But she might perhaps dislike the moral effect of a conclusion by such an international 7,782,402 and 5,251,570 respectively. Car- body that the Paris rules were inadequate, diff, which occupied the fifth place in 1872, and ought to be modified at the earliest who, of course, would have to pay for them | had risen to the third place twenty-one | practicable moment; and a conclusion

equivalent to that we may hope it will

England has been delaying, up to this time, the modification of those rules, which she could easily arrange, standing on her right to make no change until the expiration of the five years' period provided for by the Paris tribunal. We need not be surprised, therefore, to find her now asserting that since that decision applied only to the United States and herself the introduction of other parties, not bound by it, is a proceeding she cannot approve.

Our recent London despatches, however, have indicated that England will consent to take part in the conference, even with Russia and Japan participating. If so, it should possess a value which it could not have if England, whose subjects commit most of the ravages on the Pribylov seal herd, should stay out.

#### Mr. Cockran on Mr. Low.

Mr. BOURKE COCKRAN, who, in the New York newspapers of Sunday, showed that the candidacy of Mr. Low is unfortunate and undesirable, is a Democrat of the faith that prevailed before Bryanism budded in Mugwumpery and blossomed in the Chicago platform. Last year he was one of the Gold Democrats who fought directly for the success of the honest-money ticket headed by WILLIAM McKINLEY, instead of being half friend and half enemy, like the supporters of PALMER and BUCK-NER. And the national credit had no more inspiring and effective advocate than he.

Since the crisis of 1896 Mr. COCKRAN has been even more conspicuous as a Democrat who, having refused to turn with his party to the support of the Chicago platform, has stood resolutely against any degree of submission to it. He hasn't fawned upon the Bryanites, offering reconciliation in return for the softening or the evasion of the radical principles of Chicago. He has scorned to deal with Bryanism on any terms short of absolute surrender. At the banquet of the Chamber of Commerce, following McKinley's election, he warned his hearers that the sincere friends of the recent victory could not foresee the time when the army of national honor and social order could be disbanded. Bryanism. rampant or sullen, still controls absolutely the party that will take the Government if the Republicans fail.

And now after having, in common with thousands of other patriotic Democratic JOSEPH MCKENNA does not seem to be a partisans, espoused unreservedly the cause of the St. Louis platform, Mr. Cockran condemns with the full force of genuine loyalty to his convictions the new Mugwump movement in New York city as a threat to undo all that patriots like him An enterprising cartographer out West | have done, and to sacrifice the fruit of their labors. Mr. COCKRAN sees that the blow delivered against Populism in 1896 must be repeated, and with redoubled energy, where a year ago it was hardest and most demoralizing to the enemy, that is in New York city.

For this reason, most of all, Mr. COCKRAN looks upon Mr. SETH Low's candidacy as fraught only with calamity and as indefensible. It should be abandoned.

The vicious effort to eliminate the Republican party from this year's election in the Greater New York was proven a failure by the omination last night of a Republican city ticket. Thank Heaven, the party of conservaism and law and order is alive and powerful in this city!

A Republican victory here in November will crown gloriously the work of the year.

We observe that the self-constituted and self-organized advisory board now in session for the consideration of the Government's finances is variously styled:

The Sound Money Commission; the Currency Commission: The Indianapolts Commission. The Monetary Commission; The Greenback Retirement Commission; The Edmunds Commission

It should be called just what it is, namely,

There is news at Ottawa that the commercial envoy who was recently sent to Mexico shows that State as level as a kitchen floor by the Canadian Government for the purpose of carrying on negotiations for the enlargement of the trade between Canada and Mexico, has met with some encouragement. There may be a market in Mexico for some lines of goods manufactured in Canada and for some of Canada's agricultural products, and also for Cana dian umber. We guess, however, that American manufacturers and merchants have no reason to fear Canadian competition in Mexico. The Canadian envoy, Mr. EDMUND E. SHEP PARD, has tried to make the Mexicans believe that the new American tariff is hostile to their interests; but he has failed to prove this.

So long as Mexico can procure better and cheaper goods from this country than from any other, and so long as this country is a profitable market for Mexico's products, the trade between the two countries will surely continue to be as satisfactory as it has been in the past.

The information that the Hon. POTATO PINGREE apparently escaped from the State of Michigan some two weeks ago and left no word to console the friends of virtue and the foes of trusts has made the Money Power fat and urged the Octopus to strange caperings. The street railway corporations have recovered their spirits since the champion three-cent fares departed from Lansing. The poor creatures little know their foe. For thirteen days the Hon. POTATO PINGREE has been in the island of Barataria, cultivating his favorite vegetable and his boom for the Senatorship. In Barataria, which is the property of Mr. PINGREE, and in which he expects to found a colony, these principles prevail:

1. There are no plutocrats except Mr. PINGRES. II. The employees of Mr. PINGREE are not allowed to

III. The street rallways are run on the automatic cash system. Every passenger receives two cents for riding, thus enriching himself and humbling

IV. All articles except boots and shoes are made by trusts, and therefore have to be furnished free to all V. The use of injunctions is restricted to Mr. Pre-

At the Columbus confabulation of Mayors Mr. PINGREE will read a paper on the Baratarian system of economics and government.

This icy wheeze of despair is expelled by our esteemed contemporary, the Utica Observer "The breath of the shoe business was free hides. How long will life remain when the breath is gone?

There is no murmur of fear in Lynn and Haverhill and Brockton, but the minds of some master economists are strained with wrestling. The Hon. EDWARD ATKINSON, equally famous as a statistician, an economist, and a frural cook, has attacked the question with his habitual directness. His conclusions are not yet published, but it is known that he will demonstrate tha unless hides are put upon the free list again, the boot and shoe industry is doomed There will be no more leather boots and shoes. Americans will never accept wooden shoes. Th climate is too cold in winter to permit folks to go about barefooted. What is to be done! Nothing; but one thing is sure to happen, as sure as any of Mr. ATKINSON'S prophecies. there can be no more boots and shoes, there will be no more feet. Feet will gradually become rudi mentary and finally cease. No wonder the Oneida Reservation is sad as it looks at its finely chiselied feet and radiant pumps. But the duty on

hides strikes at more vital parts than the feet. We are informed that Prof. Taussis of Cambridge is of the opinion that as a result of that duty beef critters will cease to be grown, and ultimately the United States will cease to be a meat-eating country. The Onelda Reservation may yet be walking on its head and arms and eating clover salad.

People who have been led by recent news. paper articles to suppose themselves possessors of extraordinary treasures in copies of the celebrated Portland vase ought to remember, that, besides the fifty copies of the vase made by WEDGWOOD, innumerable piratical copies of his copies are in existence, some of which are very bad, sud none of which approaches in artistic merit and money value those made by WERGWOOD. The real Wedgwoods are scarce, and have brought, at times, \$1,000 and more, apiece, but the imitations of them are to be had easily at much lower prices, varying according to their approximation to WEDGWOOD'S copies.

It is surprising to everybody and must be painful to the Hon, FRED E. WHITE, the Democratic candidate for Governor of Iowa, to learn that there is to be a great "harvest festival," to last six days, in Sloux City, in that State. There are to be decorations of grasses, grains, and colored corn. There are to be illuminations, triumphal arches and merrymakings of many names. Now, the Iowa Democratic platform declares with an admirable air of certainty that the Iowa farmers are not getting as much for their crops this year as they got last year. Put out the electric lights. Burn the decorations. Split the triumphal arches. How can Iowa have a harvest festival? It will be much better for her farmers to sit down and think how unfortunate they are, according to the Democratic platform.

President TIRESIAS AUGUSTINE SIMON Sam of Hayti seems to be having troubles of various kinds. To begin with, he has been suffer ing from the same sort of depression that until recently afflicted his higger neighbor. Uncle Sam, namely, business depression. The Government is worse off on this account even than the merchants, as the latter are less able or less
disposed to lend it the money it needs. Some
complaints, too, have been made by foreigners,
and President SAM and his Cabinet are said to
that the allowant is worse off on the residue of the estate is
to go to her children.

The will states: "It is my will and I direct
that the allowance for the maintenance and
shall be liberal and suitable to their station in
life." be at times not wholly in harmony. Such, at all even's, is the account given by some observers in Jamaica. It is to be hoped that the view is exaggerated, or the troubles only temporary and that President Sam's term of office, unlike that of some predecessors, may be peaceful and prosperous to the end.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Upon the subject of the sale of the Kingsbridge franchise a great deal has been said by the New York napers, but very little has been said by THE SUN. I desire to lay the matter before you in a light which I have not seen thus far touched upon in print.

The Third Avenue company and the Metropolitan company are seeking to grab the Kings-bridge franchise. In their baste to grab it, each for itself, they present the spectacle of two bidders at an auction, each determined to outbid the other. Each is enormously wealthy, and could be compelled by the city to live up to any agreement which it might make. At the sale which was adjudged vold by the Court of Appeals the Third Avenue company bid an amount which the Course lio the Corporation stated to the Court of Appeals would yield an annual revenue to the city of half a million of dollars, or almost twice as much as is raid to the city by all the street railway compenies put together.

The same condition of affairs still exists, and the rivalry between the two companies is more intense than ever. The subject of the sale s a franchise in perpetuity to one of two companies, both of which desire it, and each of which is determined to have it. the other. Each is enormously wealthy, and termined to have it

both of which desire it, and each of which is determined to have it.

In this situation why not let the companies hid and outbid one another and let the city benefit thereby? It seems to me, all things considered, that there never will be a like opportunity presented to the city to realize any appreciable advantage from this franchise to that which is now open.

To defer action upon this matter until the new charter takes effect will apparently mean one of two things. It will mean that one company or the other will receive it under a private contract, and the element of competition will be out of the question. As far as I can judge, if one political party wins, the probabilities are that the Third Avenue company will be the favorite, other things being equal, in receiving the grant. If Tammany Hall wins, upon the other hand, it is all Lomisard street to a Chim orange that the Metropolitan company will be the favored recipient of the grant.

If the two companies, however, at the present time are both given in opportunity to sceare the franchise at a public ancion with the incentive to bid an enormous sum, then is the high tide in the affairs of this city when the Kingsbridge franchise can be made to render a return out of all proportion to anything which may be expected after Jan. I next.

In my judgment, therefore, the interests of the city call for the sale of the franchise at the present interest of it.

New York, Sept. 27, 1897. Critzen.

icferment NEW YORK, Sept. 27, 1897. CITIZEN.

## The Rival Queeus; a Tragedy.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir : Please take notice that the Connecticut Holland Dames will not assist Miss Lavinia H. Dempsey of 64 West Seventieth street at her coronation and ball in January.

Allow me to say that I resigned from her soclety some time age, and that "Connecticut Hollan' Dames of the New Netherlands" and myself
are not in sympathy with the New York society
in any of its forms.

We are incorporated as an independent soclety and will never recognize any of their social
functions. In future I forbid the publication of
my name and the name of "Connecticut Holland
Dames of the New Netherlands" in connection
with the Holland Dames of the New Netherlands
of which Miss Lavinia H. Dempsey is Queen.

CARRIE H. Letron.

Queen Connecticut Holland Dames of the New
Netherlands, also President Holland Patroons, New Netherlands.

STRATFORD, Conn., Sept. 27, 1897. clety some time ago, and that " Connecticut Hol-

STRATFORD, Conn., Sept. 27, 1897.

#### The Name and Fame of John J. Incalls. From the Kansas City Journal.

Some of the society people of Atchison are telling an Ingalis story, which, though undoubtedly untrue, loses none of its eleverness on that account. One of the inealis girls, who is alleged to be very choice her company and very proud of her father, recently attended a semi-public dance. In the course of the evening she was approached by an Atchison young man, the son of a grocery keeper, who had known her from infancy, though not intimately. He asked he for a dance, when she replied as she drew back a lit-"I think you are the son of our grocery keeper, bu

I infer that you do not know me. I am the daughter of the Hon. John J. ingalis." "Ingalis? Ingalis?" mustogly inquired the young roceryman, "Where have I heard that name beore? Oh, yes, I remember now. Your father was the man who reported the Corbett-Fitzalmmons

## Washington Gave Him a Mouthful of Corn.

From the Philadelphia Record Mrs. Sarah Terry of this city, who is 105 years old. told this: "My father was with Gen. Washing the War of Independence, and was engaged in the battles of Trentou and Moumouth. I often heard him tell how he asked Gen. Washington during the engagements for something to eat to appease his hunger, and how the latter put his hand in his pocket, giving him a mouthful of corn. My fathe had a brother, John Doron, who at one time owned the greater portion of Redstone, afterward known as ohnstown, Pa."

## A Disturbing Plank in the Platform

From the Kansas City Journal. A practical joker introduced the following platforn at the Morris County Populist Convention, and then was forced to flee for his life;

Whereus, In spite of our frequent and positive declarations that the price of wheat is regulated by the price of silver, and that the price of farm products would go down if Mckinley was elected. is going skyward, and all other farm products have gone up in a like proportion; and

#### Whereas, This is bell; therefore, be it "Resolved, That we go to raising more corn."

Pennsylvania's Collared Militia. From the Philadelphia Record. Gen. Morrell praises the three troops of cavalry, particularly the Sheridan Troop, and recommends hat at inspections in camp hereafter white collars b dispensed with, it being impossible to have them of a

Close Figuring in Texas. From the Galveston Daily News. Good table eliquette is bound to destroy at least 84 per cent. of the normal enjoyment of a meal,

OGDEN GOELET'S WILL.

Estate of Great Value Left Almost Entirely

to His Widow and Two Children. The will of Ogden Goelet, who died on his yacht at Cowes, England, on Aug. 27, was filed for probate yesterday. It was executed Dec. 2, 1895. The executors are his widow, his brother, Robert Goelet, and his friend, George G. De Witt, When his son Robert Goelet be comes of age he is to be an executor also. In petition for the probate Mrs. Goelet says that her husband's real estate in valued at "over \$5,000,000," and the personal property at "over \$400,000,"

To the testator's sister-in-law, Mrs. Lelia Belle Herbert, wife of the Hon. Michael Henry Herbert of Milton House, Salisbury, England, is bequeathed \$50,000, and \$5,000 is given to Robert Alexander Roberts, son of the testator's friend, the late Robert G. Roberts.

The widow is to have for life Mr. Goelet's box No. 1 in the Metropolitan Opera House, and No. 1 in the Metropolitan Opera House, and his stock in the Metropolitan Opera and Real Estate Company. On her death these go to their daughter, Mary Wilson Goelet. She also receives for life all the household furniture, paintlings, books, as well as the use of the houses on the Cliffs at Newport and at 608 Fifth avenue, this city. She is to get an income of \$150,000 for life, and the further income from a trust fund of \$300,000, and if she does not want the use of the Fifth avenue residence she can take the \$300,000 absolutely. On her death the Newport property goes to the son, Robert.

The executors receive in trust the half Interest of the deceased in the Hotel Imperial, San Carlo, Abbey's Theatre (Knickerbocker), the Gorham building, Judge building, Kemble building, 895, 897, and 899 Broadway, 10 East Twentieth street, and 9 and 11 East Nineteenth street, and after the payments of income to the widow half of the rest of the income is to go to the son, Robert, for life. The other half of this income is to go to Mr. Goelet's daughter in the same way.

The rest of the estate Mr. Goelet leaves in trust with his executors, who are to provide for the children during their minority. When Robert becomes of age he is to go tall the accumulation of the income of half of the residue and \$500,000, and when he reaches 25 he is to have absolutely half of the residue of the estate is to go to her children.

The will states: "It is my will and I direct the will states." his stock in the Metropolitan Opera and Real

#### TYPEWRITES SIAMESE. An American Machine Made to the Order of

In the window of a typewriter company on B oadway is a typewriter the keys of which are inscribed with figures which look like studies in various species of bacill. They are Siamese characters, and the machine is one of a number built to the order of the King of Siam, who is now travelling in Europe. There are seventysix characters on the keyboard, a number of which are in the nature of accents, qualifying the other characters, and these are so related to the letters that in all about 1,500 characters can be produced from the keyboard. accents all have to be upon dead keys-that is, keys that when struck do not cause a move-ment of the carriage, so that the accord may first be printed and then the letter, without having to move the carriage back. In some words it is necessary to use as many as three accurits.

words it is necessary to use as many as three accents.

There are no capital letters. Besides the alphabetical characters, there are the usual ten numbers in Siamese script. The company first began making these machines about the eyears ago, under the instruction of a Secretary of the Siamese court, who came to this country for the saccial purpose, there are now several hundreds if the machines in Siam, and the saving of time and tabor is much greater than would be the case in any Occidental nation, as the Siamese have no script, and all letters are printed individually. In no respect does the mechanism differ from that of the English writing machine, save in the unimportant matter of the "dead keys." There are seventy-six keys, the same number as in the regular machine of this make.

#### NEW GUIDE MAP OF NEW YORK. lasued by the Merchants' Association as Part

of Its Scheme to Foster Trade. The Merchants' Association has prepared a guide map of New York city. The front page bears the motto of the association, which is, To Foster the Trade and Commerce of New York," On the inside page of the cover is a list of New York city hotels arranged alphabetically, with the rates and address of each, On the last page of the cover is a list of the the ferries, the piers of all steamship lines, do-

leading daily newspapers. The map shows all mestic and foreign, the raflway stations and the railway ferry houses, and all the principal surface railways, as well as the elevated railway system. It has also a plan of New York beyond the Hariem, and, in addition, such parts of Brooklyn and Jersey City as are necessary to be shown in giving ferry, surface railway, and steam railway terminals and connections. way, and steam railway terminals and connections in those two cities. It gives the distances in New York as far up as 166th street, Fifty thomand copies of this map will be circulated free to merchants throughout the country. The map, on the reverse side, shows the boroughs which will be included in the Greater New York and the surrounding territory of the Hudson River as far as Yonkers, west in New Jersey as far as Paterson and the Oranges, and as far up Long Island Sound as Sands Point, on the north shore of Long Island, and Mamaroneck, in Westchester county, giving all the harbors, lighthouses, and points of interest on both sides of Long Island Sound, and all the railway lines in all these different sections of suburban New York.

### DIED WITHOUT THE LAST RITES. Mrs. Ewald Had Refused to Resounce Her Husband If She Recovered.

Mrs. Mary Ewald, wife of Charles Ewald of 513 Communipaw avenue, Jersey City, died at 2:10 A. M. yesterday without having received the last rites of the church. Mrs. Ewald was a Sunday school teacher in

St. Patrick's Catholic Church before her marriage. When she was married to Ewald, who had been divorced from his first wife, the ceremony was performed by a Protestant minister, and Mrs. Ewald by contracting such a marriage exemmunicated herself, according to the rules of the Church. She was supposed to be dying about three weeks ago, and her uncle. John Conway, requested Father Kelly to visit her and administer the last sacrament. Father Kelly informed her that Bishop Wigger had ruled that they could be administered only on condition that in case of her recovery she would remounce her husband. Mrs. Ewald refused to promise to do this, and Father Kelly went away. Mrs. Ewald began to recover, and it was thought she was out of danger. She had a relapse on Monday night and sank rapidly. None of her rela ives was notfied and neither priest nor minister was called in. Her husband says that she died peacefully. The funeral services will be conducted by the Rev. Mr. Andreae, pastor of St. John's German Evangelical Lutheran Church in Fairview avenue, of which Mr. Ewald is a member. and Mrs. Ewald by contracting such a marriage

# WHEN DINGLEY BILL BECAME LAW.

The Treasury Department Says 4:06 O'Clock

W. R. Gibson, counsel representing the Treasury Department before the Board of General Appraisers, was authorized by the department yesterday to admit to the record in the test case before the board that President McKinley signed the Dingley tariff bili at exactly six minutes after 4 o'clock on the afternoon of July minutes after 4 o'clock on the afternoon of July 24. A. D. 1897. The Government takes the position that this testimony is irrelevant because the tariff took effect by relation from the earliest moment of the day upon which it was approved. The importers on the other hand, maintain that it took effect prospectively, beginning from the moment it was signed.

There will be another hearing in the case and a decision is expected before the end of the week. The decision will be written by General Appraiser Henderson Somerville, who wat for merly a Justice of the Alabama Supreme Court. Seventy-three tariff-date rotests have been made, representing all ports.

### THE "BACCHANTE" DENOUNCED. Macmounies's Statue Declared an Insult

American Womanhood. At the meeting of the Kings County Women's

Christian Temperanco Union held at 118 Myrtle avenue, Brooklyn, yesterday, this was in part one of the resolutions adopted;

We also protest against the acceptance of Mannon-mice's statue of "Bacchante" by the Metropolitan Museum of Art as demorratizing in its influence and as an insult to American woman bood.

The union also "viewed with alarm the de-cline in the observance of the Sabbath by bicy-cie riders for pleasure." deplored the introduc-tion of liquors in the department stores, and commended the Anti-Cigarette League in the public schools.

### HAWAII TRANQUIL.

Minister Sewall Writes That Trouble Is Not

Feared There. WASHINGTON, Sept. 28.-Mail despatches from Honolulu were received at the State and Navy departments to-day, Rear-Admiral Miller, commanding the Pacific Naval Station, reported that the Japanese cruiser Naniwa had left Hanolulu on Sept 8. The Admiral said he was certain that the Naniwa had sailed for Japan and was not hovering around in the South Pacific. This information means that the cruiser Philadelphia will not be obliged to remain longer in Hawalian waters, as instructions were sent recently to 'Admiral Miller to send her

home if he was satisfied that the Naniwa had returned to Japan.

Minister Sewall's report to the State Depart. returned to Japan.

Minister Sewall's report to the State Department reviewed the conditions prevaiing in Hawaii. He said that the Japanese were acting in a peaceable manner, and that no trouble of any sort was apprehended. The Minister's report contained the interesting information that the Japanese Government was willing to settle its claims against Hawaii for the payment of \$100,000 in gold.

In view of the prospect afforded by this neaceable method of arranging the differences between the two countries. Mr. Sewall though hostilities were not in any degree likely, although he did not say that Hawaii would agree to Japan's proposition. The Hawaii mould agree to Japan's proposition. The Hawaii in Government has combated the Japanese contention that a suitable indemnity should be paid for the refusal of the authorities of the republic to allow Japanese inmigrants to land and for violation of treaty provisions.

The Naniwal's expected to return to Honolniu after she has been cleaned in dry dock. By that time the American cruiser Baitimore, a vessel equally formidable, will be in Hawaiian waters. The gunboat Bennington and perhaps two smaller gunboats will also be on hand.

#### KNOCKED OUT BY OVERTRAINING New York University's Champion Pole Vaulter

Harry Wright, a medical student in the Uni versity of New York, was taken to Fordham Hospital on Monday night to be treated for

angina pectoris, caused by overtraining. Wright is 24 years old, and comes from Louisville, Ky. This is his third year in the university. Following his usual custom he began training for the annual fall games last month. He is said to be the champion pole vaulter in the university, and he had great hopes of breaking the record for that event in the coming fall

ing the record for that event in the coming fall games.

After leaving the training grounds on Monday night Wright complained of a severe pain in the heart. Policeman John Brennan of the Morrisania station, while at Third avenue and 167th street at 7 of clock, saw Wright staggering along the sidewalk. The policeman started to walk toward Wright, but before he could reach him Wright fell to the ground. An ambulance took him to Fordham Hospital, where Dr. Hargrave, the house surgeon, said yesterday that he would recover in the course of a week, but that he would never be able to train again, as another attack would prove fatal.

### DR. DEPEW AS A NOMINATOR.

Only Two Cases in Porty in Which the Convention Disagreed with Him. The Tribune, in commenting on Monday on

report that Chauncey Depew would probably make the speech nominating Gen. Tracy as the regular Republican candidate for Mayor, derided Mr. Depew as an orator who was in the na ure of a hoodoo to his candidates.

"It may be worth while recalling the fact," said Mr. Depew to a SUN man, "that in the thirty-five years of my active career I have made nominating speeches for about forty dif-ferent candidates. In but two instances did these candidates fail of securing the nomination. One was Horace Greeley, the late editor of the Tribune, whom I nominated for Governor, and the other ex-Gov. Morton, whom I nominated for the Presidency at St. Louis last year. This record is perhaps fairly successful in the nomi-nating line."

### GOLD NOT WANTED.

The Government Again Refuses an Offer of \$1,000,000.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28.—The Treasury to-day declined the third offer, made by a New York banking house, to exchange a million in gold at San Francisco for currency at New York. This the transfer. Yesterday they offered to pay the express charges of transporting the gold across express charges of transporting the gold across the continent. These offers were declined, and the firm to-day held out as an inducement an agreement to pay one-eighth of 1 per cent premium on the transfer of the million. Is brought a third refusal. Treasurer Roberts said the Government had all the gold it needed, and there was no excuse for assuming the risk of transportation. Then, too, the Treasury, which obtained lower rates for transferring money than were given private firms should not use those rates for the benefit of others.

## SUNBEAMS.

-In the Portland district of Michigan fruit gr save found it difficult to get baskets enough in which to ship their large crops of plums this season.

-People of South Norridgewock, Me., might be ries and ruspperries, blackberries and blueberries

-Especially good sugar is being manufactured this

testing as high as 18 per cent. sugar, according to re ports sent out at the close of the first week of manu facturing. -Some fruit growers in the neighborhood of Eugene. Ore., will lose almost all their crops just because the

big fruit dryer at that place, which has a capacity of 36,000 pounds of fruit in thirty-six hours, cannot begin to take care of all the offerings. -Not lealons of Benjamin Harrison, but with a proper pride in a fellow townsman, a Portland hatter displays in his show window a hat worthy to rank

with Tippecanoe's and bearing a large card giving of the Portlander to whose grandfather's father it belonged. -Hisbop Vincent made something of a departure for a Methodist when, at the Michigan conference a Kalamazoo, he expressed disapproval of the old time roaring revivalist and revival. He also said that he had no sympathy with preachers who couldn'

play a game of baseball or ride a bicycle, and added

that some Christians thought they were plous when -The possible benefit of neighborhood gossip has had an illustration in Oregon, where a bit of it which was started in circulation a year ago in June bore welcome fruit last week. S. B. Neil found while ploughing carrots on his land, nine miles from l'en ile ion, last year, a gold locket, which had been used as watch charm. It contained two locks o har. He told many people of what he had found Finally, not many days ago, James Linsey recalled having heard once that a sheepman, James Hackett, had lost such a charm. Hackett was sought out and he reo ered the locket, which he had lost while rounding up

## Foreign Notes of Real Interest.

some horses half a dozen years ago. It contained

Mr. W. S. Gilbert's "Bab Balla is" is to appear in new edition, with additions from Mr. Glibert's operas and more illustrations. A seventy-six-year-old lover at Coventry, England. inding as the wedding day drew near that he had not

money enough to pay the expenses, drowned himself France has bought the late M. Waddington's collection of Greek colus for 421,000 tranes. It contains

73 gold, 1,360 silver, and 5,635 bronze pieces. Amous them are coins of 398 towns of Asia Minor. England's deg muzzling ordinances have force be youd the grave, in the opinion of the Highgate Magistrates. They have fined the owner of a dog for

muzzled 10 shillings, though they were informed the man was dead. At Port Moreaby, New Guinea, the other day six young native girls pleased guilty before a white mag-

tstrate to a charge of theft. As they were rather young to send to prison, his Wership took each offender across his knee and spanked her. A new Pont au Change will be built in 1 arts before 1900, and made of the same width as the Boulevard St. Michel and the Boulevard de Schastopol, which i connects. The bridge had the same importance if

British East Africa celebrated the Jubilee by hold ing its first race meeting at Ukanita. Note horse-were entered for the "Ukamba D. rtv.," had as oul! four Europeans were light enough to sale, first Somalls and boudaness were employed as July 19.

and a Somali came in ahead. "Oxen could become as intelligent and bights trained as horses if the ox had the same advantage of breeding, a was the assertion of an Anada or intelligence. man to the recent Congress of Vegetarians in loss don. He also proposed that pigs a with the meet as pels "to solace man's nours of longitues. & panionahip, besides enlarging the stock of humas appiness, softens and enlarges our whole nature "